A POSSIBILITY ILLUSTRATED ON A LOCAL ELECTRIC CAR LINE.

A Young Woman Runs a Car for a Little While and Learns Several Things.

The New York papers have sent out their woman reporters for a great variety of news. Nellie Bly went around the world against time-and Miss Bisland. Some have gone into hospitals and insane asylums to see how they were conducted, some have gone up in a balloon to try the effect of altitude. The factories and sweat shops have been visited and women have become factory hands for the time being to be able to write actual experience. A few weeks age one woman reporter in New York went down in a diving bell and scared the fishes, All sorts of sensational articles have been written by these women. They have also shown the widening field for women, a field that will grow even wider than the Equality Club contemplates.

The Journal is far from being sensational but it cannot help detailing an experiment made by a young woman reporter in running one of Manager McLean's motor cars It was just as easy! And think of the opportunity and field offered for the fair sex The value of the street-railroad plant (by the tax assessor) is \$2,000,000, and the recent raise of wages to 16 cents an hour called attention to that business as one likely to be usurped by the women at the first sign of success. For fear that the sight of woman running a motor might be too much for the average citizen to stand, the verearliest car that left the barn was the one chosen for an experimental trip. Perched on the box, the motorman gave instructions, and when one end of the line was reached the verbal lesson was made practical one. It takes something more than woman suffrage and the like for a woman to run a car. The woman who takes hold of the front end of a car as a permanent business will have to dispense with her overskirt, her ten-acre sleeves, her broadbrimmed hat and a few others of the trifles which make up the fin de siecle woman. Her hat would be borne to distant fields, her sleeves would catch in the brake and her skirt would be decorated with grease and dust, to say nothing of her shoes, which would be wrecked in no time in the general wear and tear. She will b obliged, if she undertakes it. the world's fair costume, which was exhibited at the con-

gress of women, put on stogy boots and make a radical change in her dress. A passenger in from Fairview on the street railroad one day during the week said: "For a nice, cool, easy job, give me the motorman's." This remark was made while the car was on the smooth, straight stretch of ground between Twenty-sixth and Sixteenth streets on Central avenue. There were no passengers to be taken on, and the motorman set the controller and let the machine take the car along while he sat on his stool, took off his cap and wiped the perspiration from his face. Every motorman is provided with a time card. In the spring there is one issued, and it is for the warm season, and in the fall a second one gives the time for the car to be at certain points at certain times. It is the motorman's duty to get the car to the points named at the proper time. In order to do this he must know just how fast or how slow to run the car. Now, it may be a very easy thing to run a car, and again it may not. The woman reporter was allowed to take a hand at it, and came to the conclusion that there was great need of strength of arm-or arms-for both are required. The left hand takes care of the controller and the right has charge of the brake. It might not occur to the uninitiated that that would be much to do. It looks easy enough. All the motorman has to do more. On the flat top of the controller are notches. The handle must be moved from one to the next in regular order. The taken in hand by the experienced motorman | that its nearest extremity swept past it at

car; to another will give it ordinary speed, and to pull the handle as far as it will go will give the car its greatest speed. When at a certain notch the machinery, which becomes heated with running, will cool, The controller and the brake are in almost constant use. If the road is uphill the brake is wide open and the power inbeach with no more force or rise of water creased, and if there is a slope its action must be the contrary. Then there are the than might have come from the wash of a curves and switches, which are many, and they have to be watched. MOTORMAN'S BRINGING UP. A man's bringing up will show in the way he runs a car. A conscientious man will save the power, take care to prevent accidents and do all he possibly can to do his work as it ought to be done. It is to | ince wasn't that kind. The ebb of this tide the interest of the man to run his car | was just as sudden as its flow, but in a few carefully. If the trolley flies from the wire there is danger of its breaking the wire as it hits it. Where there are several wires, as there are at the downtown corners, to break a wire where there is a connection with several lines means expense if the motorman's attention is

these quantities of power are explained.

To move to a certain notch will start the

that the street-rallroad service will be crippled in each of those districts for an indefinite time. There may be danger and turned for a single moment from his business in hand. The experienced motorman has an opportunity to study character in his own particular line. The absentminded man or woman is the worst contention of the motorman. Such persons will walk or drive straight along and never hear the gong. Then it is the mo-torman's place to halt till the procession of one or more gets by. The reporter was put in charge of Fletcher Roark, one of the oldest in service of the College avenue motormen. There was nothing really startling, but the experiences show some of the responsibilities of the position. The motorman must manage the controller, the brake, the time card, watch the trolley, especially if the conductor is taking up fares, keep a lookout for passengers who want to get on and off, look out for accidents, keep both eyes on both sides of the street all of the time, answer every signal of the conductor, turn all the switches except at the corners of Washington and Illinois street Washington and Pennsylvania street. Should the car be a little ahead of time at either end of the line the men have an opportunity to rest there. When the travel is heavy the cars have for the time lost in taking on and discharging passengers. The motorman makes an average of 150 stops a day. It takes some muscle to stop a car and 150 times a day makes it decidedly tiresome to a man till he has become strong and used to it. While the man at the front end of the car catches all of the breeze and seems to take life easy, he has really hard

work. It takes twelve hours a day to run

the machine. There is a rule that no one

shall stand on the front of the car with the

motorman, but it is not enforced. Should

the man's attention be taken for an instant,

and at that instant an accident should hap-

pen, the responsibility would fall on the

motorman, and the passenger would es-

cape blame. The motorman is lonesome

in the midst of a crowd. In the winter he

is shut in the closed vestibule as alone as

if he were in a cell, and except at the end

of the trips and after hours he speaks to no one. A woman to be silent all of twelve hours would be a unique creature. To take a few round trips with a motorman and conductor in the busy times of the day or evening will give a good idea of what is expected of them. Altogether it seems as if 16 cents an hour for twelve hours a day was not overpay. There are men who have been on the road for a number of years. These have the first choice of hours. The best time is considered from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. One set of men go on early in the morning and work a "straight run" from morning till evening, or from noon till midnight. Then a set of men come on in the morning, work till noon, rest in the afternoon, and come on again in the evening and stay till midnight. The latter are called "swing runs." There are extra men who report to the foreman at | Washington Star. the barn every day. If any one is sick or takes a day off the extra man comes in.

WOMEN AT THE MOTOR | within four months he must go to the bottom of the list the same as if he was a new man. This is the extra man's oppor-

> There are five road officers whose business it is to see that things work properly. In cases of blockades, by processions, such as the circus and funeral and a varied assortment which the cars give way to, the road officer has to straighten matters out. There are the day and night foremen at the three barns. Men day and night for the rapair and emergency wagons. Then there are repair shops where the cars are taken and where all kinds of work are done. The new power house on West Wash ington street will be ready for use within ten days. There are the huge generators for making electricity, and the power wil run between fifty and sixty cars. This winter, or the winter that is coming, will see some new vestibule cars for the Irvington line. They are like two cars together, with vestibule between and steps at each end and in the middle. All the new signs are to

THE MYSTERIOUS LAKE TIDES.

be black with white letters.

Rising Suddenly from Calm Water and Full of Strange Caprices.

"Tidal waves on the great lakes are not of uncommon occurrence," said an old Lake Erie skipper, "and although meteorological experts have, for more than a hundred years, tried to study out their cause, we don't know any more about it now than they did at the time the great wave rose suddenly on Lake Erie, off Rockport, and destroyed Colonel Bradstreet's fleet, in October, 1764. That was the first tidal wave on the lakes that we have any record of.

"I have seen many of these swashes, as we call them on the lakes, the last one about ten years ago when my schooner was swept high and dry tt Port Stanley by a wave that seemed to rise on the lake like some monster marine animal coming from the deptns to the surface. We could see it rushing toward us a mile away. It came with a boiling front ten feet high, hissing like loud escaping steam as it swept toward us. That is a peculiar thing about the lake tidal waves. They do not come with a roar, ike the ocean surf, but woth a loud hissing sound, and there is only one instance on record where they are either accompanied or followed by strong winds.

"That one instance was at Toledo, in December, 1856, when the wind, which had been blowing stiff off shore, suddenly whirled into a howling nor easter, and as quick as the change in the wind, that wave leaped out of the lake and came hurling upon the shore a wild and angry mass, eight feet high. In every other recorded occurrence of these mysterious freaks of the lake waters the surface of the lake has been perfectly calm and the air scarcely

"Such was the condition when that big wave attacked us at Port Stanley, swamping my schooner and drowning one of my men. The wave receded as fast as it had rushed in, and the lake, in less than ten minutes, was as smooth as a mirror. "Within the next hour there were four more swashes, each one of less force and volume, until the last was scarcely more

than a ripple. "Almost the first thing I remember, for was but three years old at the time, was one of these tidal waves. It appeared early in the spring on the Canada shore off Otter creek. There was a piece of woods there then with a long stretch of beach between it and the lake. My father had a thirty-five-ton schooner lying off the shore half a mile or more. The water was a dead calm, when without warning of any kind a wave lifted itself from the bosom of the lake, probably a mile and a half out, and swept shoreward with its mighty hiss. My mother and I were with father on his schooner. As that swash came rushing upon us it seemed to me as if the leaping foam of its white crest was higher than the schooner's masts, but I know now that they were not more than twe've feet high. The wave was high enough and strong enough, though, to sweep the schooner ashore as if it had been a cockle shell, and across that stretch of beach into the woods, where it was left among the trees, a hopeless wreck.

"In ten minutes the lake was as calm as ever, but an hour later a similar wave appeared at Kettle creek, twenty miles from Otter creek, and tumbled all sorts of lake craft ashore. "I guess the greatest tidal wave ever

seen on any of the lakes was the one Dr. Foster and his party of voyagers saw on Lake Superior, between Copper harbor and Eagle river. That was in August, 1845. This swash was more than twenty feet high, and, like all of its kind, sprung suddenly from the lake at dead calm. It was a quarter of a mile distant from Dr. Foster's boat, which, when the disturbance began was directly in the path of the wave. I was crested with foam, and curled over like a mighty ocean surge. Before reaching the boat, however, the wave turned so a distance of fifty feet, the water between that extremity and the boat being scarcely ruffled by the influence of the rushing tide "The wave was only half a mile from shore, but, notwithstanding its great size and velocity, it never reached there. The same mysterious caprice that caused it to change its course and pass harmessly by the vessel seemed to seize it once more, and it sank rapidly from its great height as

passing vessel. 'I remember a notable swash on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Menominee That one appeared in April, 1858, and rushed into the river with such tremendous force and volume that it upset the ferryboats on the Menominee. The recurrent oscillations of these swashes are usually of decreasing size and force, but this one on the Menomminutes it was followed by another wave much larger than the first one, and the ebb of the second swash was followed by a

it approached the shore and struck the

wave still larger than the second. "That seemed to satisfy the mood of the lake at Menominee that day, and, with the receding of the third wave, calmness even unwented prevailed on its bosom. The time between the coming of the first wave and the receding of the third was less than twenty minutes. "The curious thing about these lake tidal waves is that they are entirely local in their influence. A swash, even of the greatest force and height, may not affect more than a mile of lake front, the water at either end of them being undisturbed beyond that distance. They always come in from the open water.'

The Breckinridge Canvass.

Washington Post. "I am just from a two weeks' visit to my old home in Lexington, Ky., where my family still resides," said Mr. Dwight Harrison, now a citizen of Ohio, to a reporter at the Riggs. Of course, I took a great deal of interest in the fight Colonel Breckinridge is making for Congress, and it is my judgment, as an impartial observer and a Republican, that he will get the nomination. In Lexington, his home town, the preponderance of sentiment is that way. Of course, it is possible for a Republican to win in the event of Breckinridge's nomination, through Democratic disaffection, but such a result need not be counted on very strongly. The fact is, the more bitterly the Colonel is assailed the closer his

friends cling to him. "The women of the district are up in arms against him. They have even formed a boycott against those merchants who are reckoned as Breckinridge men. A Lexington friend of mine who deals extensively in juvenile toys and a noted partisan of the silver-tongued orator, has been notified by the ladies that they will buy elsewhere in future unless he renounces his candidate. His wife never lets up on him at home, and he frankly owned up to me that life just now was not very pleasant for him. The pulpit is also against the Congressman and most of the newspapers in his district. The combination is a pretty hard one to fight successfully, but for all that I have never weakened in my belief that Breckinridge

would win." A Good Reason.

Brown-Say, I'll give you a sure thing on the third race to-morrow. Play Mudsticker to win Green-Thanks! But why don't you play it yourself Brown-I can't. I've already lost all the

money I can spare this month. Level Ranks.

Detroit Tribune.

She shook her head sadly. "Reflect," she objected. "I am rich and The youth tossed back his flowing locks proudly. "Love," he exclaimed, "and the shrinkage in values will adjust all that."

Kept Up Appearances.

"De clo's doan mek de man," said Uncle

OFFICE-23 S. Meridian.

\$1,000,000 Capital,

Has constant access to the best avenues of investment. Has constant use for money which it is ready to borrow for shorter or longer time, as agreed upon, at stated

rate of interest. Communications in-Has money to lend on approved security for given time and rate. Examinations promptly made.

Has perfect facilities for the administration of every phase of trusteeship, either as agent for the whole management of estates, real or personal, or for limited and specific purposes; as assignee, receiver, guardian for the interest of widows or children, custodian under wills, or in whatsoever relation affairs may call

Advice is given freely on these matters and consultation in person or by letter is invited at all times.

PULLMAN UP 5 POINTS

THE SLEEPING - CAR COMPANY'S SHARES GAIN ON THE WEEK.

Little Business Transacted on New York 'Change Saturday-Indianapolis Shipments Depressed.

At New York, Saturday, money on call was easy at 1 pr cent.

Prim mercantile paper, 3@5 per cent. Sterling exchange was dull and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.88% for demand and \$4.87% for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.88@4.89; commercial bills,

Silver crtificates, 64@65c. Bar silver closed at 62c per ounce; at London, 287-16d.

The New York weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase.....\$1,806,650 Specie, decrease...... 388,000 Legal tenders, increase...... 2,426,200 The banks now hold \$73,941,375 in excess

of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule. Total sales of stocks Saturday amounted to only 54,511 shares. The speculation was dull and uninteresting, the sales of only one stock, Sugar, exceeding 10,000 shares, and one other, Chicago Gas, being above 5,000 shares. During the first hour of business the trading was generally strong in tone and higher figures were recorded. The approaching end of the strike induces new investments and caused a pronounced movement to cover short contracts over Sunday. During the last hour of the market the temper of speculation was heavy, owing to sales to realize profits, many holders of stocks being desirous of getting out of the market, not knowing what the railroad situation may develop before Monday. The early improvement was, however, only partially lost in a majority of cases, and the closing prices showed an advance on the last figures of Friday, ranging from 1/4 to 25% per cent., the latter in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which was in good demand and sold up from 160% to 164, with a final reaction of 1 per cent. Pullman gained 1%, a decline of 1 per cent, from the highest price of the day, and Louisville & Nashville, 116. Sugar fluctuated within a imit of 1¼ per cent., receding %, advancing 14. reacting 11/8 and rallying 3/8. Chicago Gas lost 1/8 at the opening, sold up 11/4 and reacted 34. The Minneapolis & St. Louis shares were notably weak, the common breaking 3 and the preferred 5 per cent. on sales of 300 shares each. The depression in these stocks was due to conflicting stories as to the proposed action of the stockholders' committee in regard to assessing the stock. The statement i authorized by this committee that while a plan of reorganization has not yet been

agreed on one feature of the plan will be the issue of one consolidated mortgage bond to be used in part payment of the equipment and improvement and interest, and also to pay the second mortgage bonds now due, together with the overdue interest on the divisional bonds. It is not unlikely that the stockholders may be called on to contribute the money required to pay some of the claims on the company, but if they are they will be given an interest-earning security for all noneys advanced. The changes in the rest of the list were merely tractional, and the market closed fairly firm. Notwithstanding the adverse influences of the strike, the week closes with prices in the main above the final quotations of the Saturday previous, the more important gains being: Pullman, 5; Sugar, 4; do preferred, 2%; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 3%; Tobacco and United States

Leather preferred, 21/4; Louisville, 2; North-western, 15/8; Rock Island, 13/8; St. Paul, 4: do preferred, 1½; and General Electric 1½. In the list of declines are Distilling 14; Tobacco preferred, 24; National Lin-seed, 3; Minneapolis & St. Louis, 4; and preferred, 5 per cent. The bond market, Saturday, was generally strong. Union Elevated firsts decipal changes are:

214 and Louisville & New Albany firsts 11/2 per cent. On the week the prin-Declines-Brooklyn Elevated firsts, 51/2 Ohio Southern fours, 5; and Louisville, St Louis & Texas firsts, 3 per cent. Advances-St. Louis Southern firsts, 4%; and Wisconsin Central firsts, 31/2 per cent. Government bonds were strong. State

oonds were quiet. The following table, prepared by James E. Berry, Room 16, Board of Trade, shows the range of quotations; Open- High- Low- Cles-

	Open-	Tright-	TOM-	CIOS.
Name.	ing.	est	est.	ing.
Adams Express			****	147
Alton & Terre Hau	10	****		
Alten & Terre Hau		****		04
Alton & T. H., pre		****	****	165
American Express.	**** ****	****	****	109
Alton & T. H., pre American Express. Atchison	514	554	51/4	514
Baltimore & Ohio				71
Canada Pacific Canada Southern Central Pacific Chasanoaka & Ohi		****		6414
Canada Southern	1771	- 5000		491/8
Control Pacific	**** ****	****	* * * *	49 78
Central Pacific.	****	****	****	4.2
Chesapeake & Ohic Chicago & Alton C., B. & Q	Ores area	****	****	17 140
Chicago & Alton	****		2.57.6	140
C., B. & Q	751/8	7533	75	75
C. & E. I., pref Chicago Gas		****		961/2
Chicago Gas	7616	77%	7614	77
C., C., C. & St. L	363/	2637	2637	3634
Cattan Oil	**** 00 %	00:4	00.14	261/2
Delaware & Hudson D., L. & W Dis. & C. F. Co	1005/	7.007/	1007	12978
Delaware & Hudson	112398	129 %	129%	12008
D., L. & W	*** 160%	164	1601/2	163
Dis. & C. F. Co	224	231/8	221/4	2234
Dis. & C. F. Co Edison Gen. Elec Er.e	37%	37%	3714	3716
Erie	14%	141/4	1414	1436
Erie, pref		-		27
Fort Wayne		****	3.55.5	150
Fort Wayne	-6	****	****	150 100
Great Northern, pr	et.	****	****	100
Hocking Valley Illinois Central Lake Erie & Weste			****	15
Illinois Central		****	****	90
Lake Erie & Weste	rn			15%
L. E. & W., pref Lake Shore				651/
Lake Share	130	120	120	120
Lake Shore	2814	2814	201/	381/2
Lead Trust Louis. & Nashville	459/	4017	471/	40
Louis. & Nashville	1074	4078	40%	40
Louis. & New Alba	any		****	61/2
Manhattan		****	****	115
Michigan Central		****	****	931/
Michigan Central Missouri Pacific	2634	27	2634	2676
U. S. Cordage. U. S. Cordage, prei New Jersey Centra New York Central.				291/
r e Cardage pret			-	261/
C. S. Cordage, pre-		****	****	10017
New Jersey Centra	071/	0717	071	100 79
New York Central.	31/8	31%	21.8	256.56
New York Central. N. Y. & N. E Northern Pacific Northern Pac., pre		****	00000	8%
Northern Pacific	334	334	354	334
Northern Pac., pre	f 14%	1434	14%	14%
Northwestern	105%	105%	105%	195%
Northwestern, pret				140
Pacific Mail		75.55	****	141/
Pacific Mail.			7.5.5	141/2
Peoria, D. & E	1207/	101	1207/	3
Pullman Palace	155 8	191	103 %	160
Pullman Palace Reading	17%	17%	17%	
Rock Island	***** 01 14	0128	57.59	67% 59%
St. Paul	59 %	60%	5934	59%
St. Paul, pref				
Sugar Refinery	983/	9974		
I' C Uppross		-		50
U. S. Express		****	****	
W., St. L. & P W., St. L. & P., pr		****	****	6
W., St. L. & P., pr	Clas	-		
Wells-Fargo Expre	SS		****	108
Wells-Fargo Expre Western Union	84%	84%	84%	84%
It S. Fours, reg				1135
U. S. Fours, coup.	2000	THE WES	700	113

Saturday's Bank Clearings. At Baltimore-Clearings, \$2,586,241; bal-

ances, \$228,434. At Memphis-New York exchange selling at \$1. Clearings, \$170,953; balances, \$72,622. At St. Louis-Clearings, \$3.214,650; balances, \$472,863. Money dull at 567 per cent. Exchange on New York, 40c discount bid. At New Orleans-Clearings, \$985,570. At New York-Clearings, \$70,236,318; balances, \$4,761,274. At Boston-Clearings, \$13,822,942; balances, He may work five or six hours a day or less or he may work as much as fifteen hours. No matter how old a man is in the less or he fails to report on time twice

| At Boston—Clearings, \$13,82,942; balances, \$1,589,113. |
| At Philadelphia—Clearings, \$13,82,942; balances, \$1,589,113. |
| At Philadelphia—Clearings, \$13,82,942; balances, \$1,589,113. |
| At Philadelphia—Clearings, \$1,580,113. |
| At Philadelphia—Clearings, \$1,546,201. |
| At Chicago—Clearings, \$10,841,000. New ain' lookin' fur it—an' jedges ob terrapin am skase." |
| At Chicago—Clearings, \$10,841,000. New York stock, 1-pound sections, \$1,646,201. |
| At Chicago—Clearings, \$10,841,000. New York stock, 1-pound sections, and shape and sha

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE. A Week of Disappointing Trade with Values Unsettled.

For the greater part of the week ending

with July 14 business was at a partial standstill, owing to the strike, and this, coupled with the usual midsummer duliness, led to a week of disappointment in trade circles. Prices were somewhat unsettled. In dry goods lower prices were noted. On Commission row prices were unsettled, Poultry and eggs were easier. It is difficult to ship to Eastern markets. The grocers found trouble in shipping heavy groceries, and all along the line matters were greatly demoralized. Sugars at the close of the week were % of a cent higher, and a number of articles in the drug line were advanced. Hog products ruled firm, with a tendency to higher prices. In the wool market little was done. Probably more wool is held here than in any July for some years. Receipts of fruits and vegetables, largely from this vicinity, were large, and the exorbitant prices which other markets got were not realized. Some articles were a drug on the market. Cabbage sold lower than ever before. ceipts of tomatoes are large and prices weak. But few oranges are on the market, Lemons are in good supply and easier in The local grain market, since the em-

bargo occasioned by the strike was lifted. shows greater activity. Wheat, corn and oats are in active request. The cerealine mills and starch works are troubled to get the quality of corn they require. Arrivals of wheat at the mills by wagon are large, and all along the line there is considerable activity. Track bids Saturday ruled as fol-

Wheat-No. 2 red, 50c; No. 3 red, 47c. Corn-No. 1 white, 45½c; No. 2 white, 45½c; No. 3 white, 45½c for one color, 45c for grade; No. 4 white, 41c; No. 2 white mixed, 45c; No. 3 white mixed, 45c; No. 4 white mixed, 41c; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 3 yellow, 45c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 3 mixed, 43c; No. 4 mixed, 40c; earn corn, Oats-No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 3 white, 47½c; No. 2 mixed, 47½c; No. 3 mixed, 47c; re-

jected, 44@46c. Rye-No. 2, 52c for car lots; 45c for wagon Hay-Choice timothy, \$12; No. 1, \$11.50; No. 2, \$10; No. 1 prairie, \$7.50; mixed, \$8;

clover, \$7@7.50 per ton. Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices Paid by Shippers.) Poultry-Hens, 61/2c per lb; spring chickens. 100011c: turkeys, toms, 3c per 15; nens, 5c per lb; ducks, 4c per lb; geese, \$3 per doz for choice. Eggs-Shippers paying 71/2c.

Butter-Choice, 8@9c. Honey-16@18c Feathers-Prime geese, 30@32c per lb; mixed duck, 20c per lb. Beeswax-20c for yellow; 15c for dark. Wool-Medium unwashed, 13c; Cotswold and coarse combing, 11@12c; tub-washed, 16@22c; burry and unmerchantable, 5@10c

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Tallow-No. 1 tallow, 44e; No. 2 tallow, Grease-White, 41/2c; yellow, 31/2c; brown, Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton. Hides-No. 1 G. S. hides, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. 2 G. S.

hides, 41/2c. THE JOBBING TRADE.

hides, 24c; No. 1 calf hides, 6c; No. 2 calf

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of wholesale dealers.) Canned Goods.

Peaches-Standard, 3-pound, \$1.85@2; 3pound seconds, \$1.50@1.65; 3-pound pie, \$1.15 @1.20; California standard, \$2.25@2.50; California seconds, \$1.85@2. Miscellaneous-Blackberries, 2-pound, 90@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.10@1.20; pineapple, standard, 2pound, \$1.25@1.35; choice, \$2@2.25; cove oysters, 1-pound full weight, 90@95c; light 65@70c; 2-pound full, \$1.80@1.90; light, \$1.10@ 1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, \$1.10 @1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early June, \$1.25@1.50; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, \$1.20@1.25; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), \$1.45@2.20; 3-pound tomatoes,

Candies and Nuts. Candies-Stick, 65c per lb; common mixed, 61/2c; G. A. R. mixed, 71/2c; Banner mixed, 10c; cream mixed, 10c; old-time mixed, 71/20 Nuts-Soft-shelled almonds, 18c; English walnuts, 15c; Brazil nuts, 12c; filberts, 11c; peanuts, roasted, 7@8c; mixed nuts, 14c. Dried Fruits.

Figs-Layer, 14@15c per lb. Peaches-Common sun-dried, 8@10c per lb; California, 14@15e; California fancy, 15 Apricots-Evaporated, 16@18c.

Prunes-California, 7@12c per lb. Currants-31/2@4c per 1b. Raisins-Loose Muscatel, \$1.10@1.25 per box; London layer, \$1.25@1.35 per box; Valencia, 8@81/2c per lb; layer, 9@10c. Coal and Coke.

Anthracite coal, all sizes, \$7.50 per ton, Pittsburg and Raymond City, \$4.25 per ton; Jackson, \$4.25; block, \$3.25; Island City, \$3; Blossburg and English cannel, \$5. All nut coals 50c below above quotations. Coke-Connellsville, \$3.75 per crushed, \$3.25 per load; lump, \$3 per load. Drugs.

Alcohol, \$2.21@2.34; asafetida, 40e; alum, 1050; camphor, 60@65c; cochineal, 50/055c; chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, bris, 85@31; cream tartar, pure, 26@28c; indigo, 65@80c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz. 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., per oz. \$2.30; madder 14@16c; oil, castor, per gal, \$1.28@1.30; oil, bergamot, per lb. \$3.25; opium, \$2.40; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 25@ 0c; balsam copaiba, 60%65c; soap castile, Fr., 12@16e; soda bicarb., 41/2@6e; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; saltpeter, 3@20c; turpentine, 36@40c; glycerine, 14@20c; iodide potassium, \$3@3.10; bromide potasslum, 40@45c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, 12@14c; einchonida, 12@15c; carbolic acid,

Oils-Linseed, 55@58c per gal; coal oil, le gal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 45c. Lard oils-Winter strained, in bris, 60c per gal; in half barrels, 3c per gal extra.

Dry Goods. Bleached Sheetings-Androscoggin L. 6c. Berkeley, No. 60c, 8c; Cabot, 612c; Capital, 5½c; Cumberland, 6%c; Dwight Anchor, 7½c; Fruit of Loom, 7½c; Farwell, 7c; Fitchville, 6½c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge, 5½c; Gilded Age, 7c; Hill, 7c; Hope, 6½c; Linwood, 7c; Lonsdale, 7½c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Masonville, 71/2c; Peabody 5%c; Pride of the West, 11%c; Quinebaugh Star of the Nation, 6c; Ten Strike, c; Pepperell, 9-4, 18c; Pepperell, 10-4, 20c Androscoggin, 9-4, 19e; Androscoggin, 10-4,

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6c; Argyle, 51/2c; Boott C, 4%; Buck's Head, 6c; Clifton CCC, 51/2c; Constitution, 40-inch, 71/2c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight Star, 71/2c; Great Falls E, 6c; Great Falls J, 4%; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 6c; Lawrence LL, 4½c; Lockwood B, 5½c; Pepperell R, 5%c; Pepperell E, 6½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 16c; Pepperell 10-4, 18c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 18½c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 201/2c. Prints-Allen dress styles, 4%c; Allen's staples, 4%c; Allen TR, 5c; Allen robes, 51/2c; American indigo, 41/2c; Arnold LLC, 71/2c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco, madders, 41/2c; Hamilton fancy, 5c; Manches-

ter fancy, 5c; Merrimae fancy, 5c; Merrimae pinks and purples, 5½c; Pacific fancy, 5c; Pacific robes, 5½c; Pacific mourning, 5c; Pacific robes, 5½c; Pacific mourning, 5½c; Simpson Eddystone, 5c; Simpson Berlin solids, 51/2c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; Simpson's grays, 51/2c; Simpson's mourn-Ginghams-Amoskeag staples, 5c; Amoskeag Persian Dress, 61/2c; Bates Warwick Dress, 61/2c; Johnson BF Francis, 81/2c; Lan-caster, 5c; Lancaster Normandies, 6c;

Carrolton, 4%c; Renfrew Dress, 64c; Whittenton Heather, 61/20; Calcutta Dress styles, Kidfinished Cambrics-Edwards, 3%c; Warren, 31/2c; Slater, 31/4c; Genesee, 33/4c. Tickings—Amoskeag, ACA, 11½c; Conestoga, BF, 13c; Cordis, 140, 12½c; Cordis, FT, 12½c; Cordis, ACE, 12½c; Hamilton, awning, 10c; Kimono Fancy, 17c; Lenox Fancy, 18c; Methuen, AA, 12c; Oakland, AE 60; Portsmouth AF, 6c; Portsmouth, 11c; Susquehanna, 13c: Shetucket, SW, 71/2c; Shetucket, F, 8c; Swift River, 51/2c. Grain Bags-Amoskeag, \$12.50; American, \$12.50; Franklinville, \$15.50; Harmony, \$12.50;

Stark, \$17.50. Flour. Straight grades, \$2.50@2.75; fancy grades, \$2.75@3; patent flour, \$3.25@3.75; low grades,

Sugars—Hard sugars, 565%c; confectioners' A, 4%65c; soft A, 4%64%c; extra C, 4%64%c; yellow C, 464%c; dark yellow. Coffee—Good, 201/@21c; prime, 22@23c; strictly prime, 24@26c; fancy green and yellow, 25@27c; ordinary Java, 29@30c; old government Java, 32@33c; roasted, 1-pound packages, 2234c. Molasses and Syrups-New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 30@40c; choice, 40@45c; syrups, 20@25c. Spices-Pepper, 16@18c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 20@25c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 70@ suc per pound. Rice-Louisiana, 414@514c; Carolina, 44@

Foreign exchange dull. Sterling exchange, per bu; medium hand-picked, \$2@2.10; limas, actual, \$4.874@4.884c. Money rates, 4@6 per | California, 5c per lb

California, 5c per lb Shot-\$1.15@1.20 per bag for drop. Lead-61/47c for pressed bars. Wooden Dishes-No. 1, per 1,000, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.50; No. 3, \$2.80; No. 5, \$3.50. Twine-Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 15c; jute, 12@15c; cotton,

Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; 36 brl, \$8; 36 brl, \$16; No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$4.25; 1-16 brl, \$6.50; \(\frac{1}{2}\), \$10; \(\frac{1}{2}\), \$20; No. 1 cream, plain, 1-32 per 1,000, \$7; 1-16, \$8.75; \(\frac{1}{2}\), \$14.50; Woodenware-No. 1 tubs, \$6.50@7; tubs, \$5.50@6; No. 3 tubs, \$4.50@5; pails, \$1.60@1.65; 2-hoop pails, \$1.35@1.40; double washboards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes pins, 50@85c Iron and Steel.

Bar iron, 1.50@1.60c; horseshoe bar, 2%@ 3e; nail rod, 6e; plow slabs, 3e; American cast steel. 8c; tire steel, 2%@3c; spring steel, 41/2/05c. Leather.

Leather-Oak sole, 28@38c; hemlock sole, 22@28c; harness, 26@28c; skirting, 31@32c; single strap, 41c; black bridle, per doz, \$60 @95: fair bridle, \$60@78 per doz; city kip, 55@75c; French kip. 85c@\$1.10; city calfskins, 85c@\$1; French calfskins, \$1@1.80. Produce, Fruits and Vegetables.

Canteloupes-40@50c per crate. Currants-\$2 per 24-quart crate. Oranges-Messinas, 100 to a box, \$2.50. Peaches-\$1.25 California crates; apricots, \$1.25 per package. String Beans-Valentine round bean, 50@ 75c; flat, 50@75c; wax beans, 50@75c. New Peas-40@50c per bu.

Cabbage-50c per brl.

Watermelons-\$12@20 per 100. Florida Pineapples-Medium. \$1 per doz; extra size, \$2. Cucumbers-25c per doz. Bananas \$1.25@1.75 per bunch, according to size and quality. Cheese-New York full cream, 12@14c; skims, 5@7c per lb.

Onions-\$2.25@2.50 per brl. New Irish Potatoes-\$1.50@1.75 per brl. Red Raspberries-\$1.25@1.50, home grown, for 24-pint crate. Blackberries-\$1.50@2 per crate of Tomatoes-50c for four-basket crates, or 25@30c for one-third bu. Lemons-\$405 per box; fancy, \$5.50 per box. Apples-30040c per one-third bu box, or

\$2.50@3 per brl. Huckleberries-\$1 per basket. Nails and Horseshoes. Steel cut nails, \$1.25; wire nails, \$1.25 rates; horseshoes, per keg, \$3.75; mule shoes, per keg, \$4.75; horse nails, \$4@5.

Clover-Choice recleaned, 60-lb, \$4.25@4.50; prime, \$4.50@4.75; English, choice, \$4.50; prime, \$4.25; Alsike, choice, \$7.50@7.75; Alfalfa, choice, \$5.35@5.55. Timothy, 45-lb, choice, \$2.25@2.50; strictly prime, \$2.15@2.25. Blue grass, fancy, 14-lb, \$1.15@1.30; extra clean, 85@90c. Orchard grass, extra, \$1.65@1.75. Red top, choice, 55@65c; extra clean, 38@40c. English bluegrass, 24-lb bu, \$2.75@2.85.

Tinners' Supplies. Best brand charcoal tin IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$6.75@7; 1X, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$8.50@ 9; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$5.75@6; IC, 20x28, \$11.50@12; block tin, in pigs, 25c; in bars, 27c. Iron-27 B iron, 3c; C iron, 4c; galvanized, 70 and 10 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 6@61/2c. Copper bottoms, 20c. Planished copper, 24c. Solder, 15@16c.

BULLETS IN HIS BREECHES.

Castigation of a Brooklyn School Boy and Its Unexpected Results. New York Advertiser.

Among the pupils in school No. 84 in Brooklyn, over which W. W. Weed presides as principal, is John Angel, who does not wear an appropriate name. The other day Johnny projected the point of a needle into a soft spot in the anatomy of one of his fellow-pupils. The latter's yell of pain and indignation drew the attention of Principal Weed, who after some inquiry called Johnny Angel up to the desk. Principal Weed's system of administering rebuke to boys like young Angel is as simple as it is efficacious. He grasped Johnny's right shoulder with his left hand in such a way as to tighten the trousers around his seat of honor, and then with a dexterity begotten of practice applied the rod that chasteneth. As he was warming to his work, and as Johnny Angel began to yell like a Comanche, a terrine explosion was heard. One of the counterscarps of Johnny's pantaloons was torn to shreds and Mr. Weed heard something like a bullet whiz past his left ear. Johnny Angel belongs to the fifth primary grade of which Miss Baker is the teacher. When this lady heard the report she was about to shriek, but seeing the principal wield the rattan as if notning had happened she held her peace, thinking, pernaps, that the explosion was open to scientific explanation. Meanwhile, tne eyes of at least one hundred boys and girls bulged out of their sockets, and save for the descending and regularly timed thwacks that fell on the remaining portion

would nave been absolutely painful. Mr. Weed never lost his presence of mind. but continued the castigation. Having delivered the number of blows he thought proper on the side which had been uncovered by the explosion, he began operations on the other. Those who kept tally of the strokes, though of this they are not positive, assert that it was between the twelfth and thirteenth that a second fearful explosion occurred, which completely tore away the other portion of Johnny Angel's trousers, caused Miss Celia P. Gauley, who had just entered, to turn pale as a sheet and lean against a bench to prevent herself from falling, and even threw the cool Miss Baker into a high state of agitation. The bullet, which was either the cause or effect of the second explosion, avoided the principal by a narrow margin, or he might not be able to explain in a nurry. To resume the rebuke was, however, of the question. Apart from nervous shock Mr. Weed's systhe tem had received, Johnny Angel was in a most pitiable state. As Miss Griffin philosophically observed later on, "It is hard to be heroic under the conditions which surrounded the unfortunate little culprit." When released, feeling that he was not exactly dressed for show, he crept into a corner, and getting behind the blackboard made many efforts to adjust what was left of his pantaloons, so that he could back out of the school with some dignity, but altogether without success. Then Mr. Weed took him into his private office and extorted a confession. It appears that Johnny is the possessor of a Flobert rifle. As he could not carry his weapon to school with him he used to take a few cartridges in his pistol pockets, and it was

of Angel's nether garments the silence

very sore in the locality where it would naturally be found. HOW TO USE RIBBONS The Toilet Brightened with Smart Bows and Belts.

the smashing of these by the principal's

cane that caused the explosion and conse-

quent wild commotion. One of the bullets

was found imbedded in the wall later on.

Where the second is cannot be discovered,

but it is not in Johnny, though he feels

A pretty "harness" of ribbons arranged on youthful summer gowns is the latest version of the suivez moi in vogue long ago. It consists of bretelles or braces starting from the belt in front under a horizontal bow, passing over the shoulders, where they are tied in fanciful knots, then down the back to meet two rosettes at the belt. This much is familiar. The nevelty is in the continuation of the ribbons, two behind and two before, to the foot of the skirt, where each end is tied in a smart square bow. The long ends fly out, much or little, with every motion, according to the ease with which the wearer walks. It is a good plan to observe how nearly still these ribbons can be kept. Ribbon two inches wide is required for this garniture. Moire ribbon is preferred, but satin is also used. The collar and belt are of ribbon to match. Black ribbon is most used with black, blue or brown dresses, white with gray or beige, and delicate colors are chosen for white muslin and light lawns, batiste, etc. A charming dress of black and green made by Madame Barnes has the waist of black chiffon accordion pleated on green satin, trimmed with black moire ribbon in the new way. In the front of the belt a cut-steel buckle curving around the waist holds a bow of the ribbon, and there is a cut-steel button inside each of the two rosettes at the back of the belt. The sleeves are graduated puffs of chiffon on green satin lining. The skirt is of black crepon, lifted slightly on each side to show curves of a green satin lower skirt, which is bordered with jet galloon. The bows at the foot of the long ribbon are of three puffy loops with pointed ends, and complete a charming gown for a young and pretty blonds. Shoulder knots of ribbon are sometimes three erect loops attached to braces. Others again are a flat bow lying along each shoulder seam, and still others are of wide ribbon, with a loop drooping over the back and one over the front. Shoulder straps are set on yokes at the arm-hole, and end in a choux in front and back. Choux of satin thrust in lace ruffles on the corsage are very effective. Ribbon belts lie over the skirt belt in folds not very wide, and end in three or four projecting loops that meet in the back. Collarbands of ribbon have a front bow held by a single curving buckle, or by two very small ones, a loop extending beyond each buckle. A bow, at the back finishes ribbon collars stylishly. A bracelet of ribbon is tied about the elbow where the balloon puff ends. An effective trimming on the skirt is a curve of ribbon outlining a powdered, 49-16@4%c; granulated, 45-16@ short apron and tied at intervals in showy 41/2c; cubes, 49-16@4%c. lengthwise bows; an example of this is black velvet ribbon on a yellow taffeta skirt, and another is pink moire ribbon on a skirt of white organdy. Beans-Choice hand-picked navy. \$2.10@2.20

WHEAT WENT LOWER

DULL BOARD OF TRADE MARKETS AT CHICAGO SATURDAY.

Price of All Cereals Declined Fractional Amounts and Provisions Remained Unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 14 .- Board of Trade markets were very dull to-day, and September wheat closed 1/3c lower. September corn closed %c lower; oats %c lower and pro-

visions practically unchanged.

Wheat was quiet and rather inactive with fluctuations limited to 1/2c range. There was not much of a demand and the bulk of business was within a lower range of prices. The market evidently was influenced to a great extent by the prospects of a liberal movement of new wheat, now that the railroads are able to handle the same. Cables were lower and less favorable to holders, Corn was easy within %c range on favorable weather and free offerings.

Oats were easy on free offerings and in sympathy with other grains. The range was %c.

Provisions were easy at the start, but firmed up later on bidding by packers. Compared with last night September pork and lard are unchanged and eptember ribs .0214c higher:

Freights are slow. Wheat and corn were taken for Buffalo at %c. Estimates for Monday are: Wheat, 44 cars; corn, 125 cars; oats, 87 cars; hogs, 28,000 head. Receipts today were: Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 159,000 bu; oats, 149,000 bu. Shipments-Wheat, 626,000 bu; corn, 750,000 bu; oats, 52,000 bu. Leading futures ranged as follows:

ing. * est. est. Articles. Open- High- Low- Clos-Wheat-July ... Sept Dec Corn-July Sept 421/2 Oct Oats-July Aug Sept May 32½ 32½ Pork—July\$12.45 \$12.50 Sept 12.52½ 12.55 12.50 Lard-July Sept 6.80 6.821/2 6.80 S'ribs-July Sept 6.50 6.55 6.473/2 6.55 Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, winter patents, \$2.80@2.90; winter straight, \$2.40@2.60; spring patents, \$3.10@3.60; spring straight, \$2.20@2.70; bakers', \$1.50@2; No. 1

spring wheat, 56% 257% c; No. 3 spring wheat nominal; No. 2 red, 561/8c; corn, 41% @42c; No. 2 yellow, 42%c; No. oats nominal; No. 2 white, 40@41c; No. white, 381/2@391/2c; No. 2 rye, 451/2@47c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3 nominal; No. 4 nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.30@1.31; prime timothy seed, \$5; mess pork, \$12.5212@12.55; lard, 6.771/2@6.80c; short-rib sides (loose). 6.65@6.67%c; dry-salted shoulders (boxed) 676.1216c: short-clear sides (boxed), 6.87167 7c: whisky, distillers' finished goods per gallon, \$1.22. Sugars, cut loaf, 5.45c; granulated, 4.62c; standard A, 4.49c. On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the

butter market was steady; creamery, 120 17c; dairy, 11@15c, Eggs steady at 9@10c. Receipts-Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 41,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu corn, 97,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Senboard's Commercial Metropolis.

NEW YORK, July 14.-Flour-Receipts, 15,400 brls; exports, 4,200 brls; sales, 3,000 packages. The market was weak and irregular; several lines negotiating at easier prices and awaiting acceptance by the mills. City mill patents, \$4.05@4.30; winter patents, \$3.25 @3.35; city mill clears, \$3.55@3.65; winter straights, \$2.60@2.90; Minnesota patents, \$3.40@3.85; winter extras, \$2@3.50; Minnesota bakers', \$2.10@3.40; winter low grades, \$1.60@2.15; spring low grades, \$1.60@1.85; spring extras, \$1.80@2.30.

Southern flour dull. Sales, none. Common to fair extras, \$2@2.70; good to choice, \$2.50@3.40. Rye flour quiet; superfine, \$2.75@ 2.85; fancy, \$2.90@3.05. Buckwheat floury nominal. Buchwheat nominal. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, \$2.65@2.80; Brandywine, \$2.80. Rye nominal; State, 55c; Jersey, 52@53c. Barley nominal. Barley malt steady; Western, 68@80c; six-rowed, 82@85c. Wheat-Receipts, 53,500 bu; sales, 510,000 bu futures, 32,000 bu spot. The spot market was heavy; No. 2 red, in store and in elevator, 58%c; afloat, 59%c; No. 1 Northern, 67%c; No. 1 hard, 69%c. Options steady on large weekly exports of wheat and flour, dry weather West and an expected big decrease in Monday visible, but owing to dull trade and weak late cables prices eased off and closed at %@1/2c net decline. July closed at 58%c; August, 59%@59%c, closing at 59%c; September, 60%@61%c, closing at 60%c; December, 645-16@64%c, clos-

ing at 64%c. Corn-Receipts, 17,600 bu; exports, 2,700 bu; sales, 105,000 bu futures, 50,000 bu spot. The spot market was dull; No. 2, 4714c in elevator, 48c affoat. The option market was firm early on dry weather, but afterwards reacted, with wheat, and closed weak at %c net decline. July closed at 471/sc; August, 471/sc, closing at 471/sc; September, 47 1-16@4714c, closing at 4714c. Oats-Receipts, 40,000 bu; exports, 200 bu. Sales, 20,000 bu futures and 9,000 bu spot. The spot market was neglected; No. 2, 511/c; No. 2 delivered, 521/c; No. 3, 50c; No. 2 white, 511/2c; No. 3 white, 50c; track white Western, 52@571/2c; track white State, 52@ 571/2c. The option market opened steady but reacted sharply under liquidation and closed weak at %@1c net decline; July closed at 43c; August, 34%@34%c, closing at 34%c; September, 32%@32%c, closing at 32%c; October closed at 33%c. Hay firm; shipping, 55@60c; good to choice, 70% 85c.

Hops duil; State, common to choice, 7@ i4c; Pacific coast, 10@14c. Hides slow; wet salted New Orleans selected, 45 to 65 lbs, 4\(\frac{4}{9}4\)%c; Texas selected, 35 to 50 lbs, 4\(\text{05c}\); Buenos Ayres, dry, 20 to 24 lbs, 11c. Leather dull; hemlock sole Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 140 Beef quiet; family, \$9; extra mess, \$8@8.50. Beef hams, \$21; city extra India mess, \$1600 18. Cut meats dull. Pickled bellies, 71/6/18c

Lard easier; Western steam closed at 7.25c; July, 7.20c, nominal; September, 7.20c. nominal. Refined easy; continent, 7.53c; S. A., 7.85c; compound, 5%@6%c. Pork steady; new mess, \$14@14.25; extra prime, \$12.50@13; family, \$14.50@16; short clear, \$14@16.50. Butter unsettled and weak; Western dairy, 91/2013c; Western creamery, 13/217c; Western factory, 9@13c; Elgins, 17c; State

dairy, 11@161/2c; State creamery, 131/2017c.

Cheese firm; State, large, 71/2091/sc; small

pickled shoulders, 61/2c; pickled hams, 12c

fancy, 71/269e; part skims, 21/2651/2c; full skims, 11/2@2c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania, 1244 @13c; Western fresh, 11@12c; Southern, cases, \$1.25@2.50; receipts, 4,617 packages. Tallow quiet at 4%c (\$2 per package); country (packages free), 41/2c. Rice quiet; domestic, fair to extra, 4%@ 64c: Japan, 4%@4%c.

Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 28@36c. Cotton seed oil steadler and in more demand; closing firm; rumored sales of prime yellow at 33c and prime crude at 30c; yellow butter grades, 35c asked; choice yellow, 34c nominal; prime yellow, 3214@33c; yellow off grades, 31@32c; prime white, 36@

Coffee Options opened steady at from

unchanged prices to 15 points advance. ruled generally firm on European demand and closed steady at unchanged to 25 points net advance; sales, 4,500 bags, including: July at 15.45c; August, 14.95c; September, 14.30@14.35c; October, 13.80@ 13.85c; November, 13.30c; December, 13.30@ 35c. Spot coffee-Rio firm; No. 7. 161/20; mild steady; Cordova, 19@194c; sales none. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 4,240 bags: New York stock today, 119,330 bags: United States stock, 163,-755 bags; affoat for the United States, 180,-500 bags. Total visible for the United States, 344,255 bags, against 420,000 bags

Sugar-Raw strong; fair refining, 211-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 31/8c. Refined strong; No. 6, 3 13-16@4c; No. 7, 33/473 15-16c; No. 8, 35/63 13-16c; No. 9, 3 9-16@33/4c; No. 16. 3 9-16@34c; No. 11. 34@3 11-16c; No. 3 7-16@34c; No. 13. 256@2 13-16c; off 3 15-16@44c; mold A, 4 9-16@44c; standard A, 4 3-16@44c; confectioners' A, 4 3-16@44c; cut loaf, 54@5 5-16c; crushed, 54@5 1-16c;

and August, 57@57%c; September, 586 steamer No. 2 red. 541/654%c. Receipts, 52,552 bu; shipments, 111.83 bu; stock, 635,101 bu; sales, 155,000 bu. Milling wheat by sample, 58659c. Corn dull and easy; spot and month, 47%c asked. Receipts, 9,296 bu; stock, 121,430 bu. Southern corn by sample, 52464c. Oats quiet and steady: No. 2 white West-ern, 55c asked; No. 2 mixed Western, 54c asked, Stock, 32,371 bu. Rye slow; No. 1 new, 45@49c. Receipts, 125 bu; stock, 1,430 bu. Hay quiet; prices barely steady; good to choice timothy, \$160:17. Grain freights rather steady. Sugar firm. Eutter steady.

Eggs steady; fresh, 13c. Cheese firm. LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Quiet and Dull-Hogs Wenk and Lower-Sheep Steady. INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.-Cattle-Recelpts, 200; shipments, 200. The market was very quiet and hard to make satisfactory sales. A few were held over. Exports of heavy weights...... \$4.40@4.75

Good to choice shippers..... 2,90%4.25 Fair to medium shippers..... 3.40@3.65 Common shippers..... 2.50%3,00 Feeders, 900 to 1.050 lbs... Stockers, 500 to 800 lbs...... 2.25@2.75 Good to choice heif rs..... 3,00%3.40 Fair to medium heifers..... 24092.75 Common thin heifers..... Good to choice cows..... Fair to medium cows..... Common old cows...... 1.00/22.00 Veals, good to choice 4.00@4.50 Venis, common to medium...... 3.00@3.50 Bulls, common to medium 2.00612.40 Bulls, good to choice 2.60@3.00 Milkers, common to medium......15.096722 00 Hogs-Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 2,200. The quality was generally good. The mar-

ket opened weak and lower and closed weak, with some unsold. Heavy packing and shipping\$4.27@5.19 Light 4.80@5.05 Heavy roughs..... 4.00@4.75 Sheep-Receipts, 300; shipments, 200. But few on sale. The market was steady at about previous prices.

Good to choice sheep......\$2.50@3.00 Fair to medium...... 2.00@2.35 Common thin...... 1.00@1.50 Lambs, good to choice 3.50@4.25 Common to medium...... 2.50@3.00 Bucks, per head...... 2.00@3.00

Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, July 14.-It was a dull day in cattle. There was some demand for local account, but shippers did not appear to have any orders that would not keep until next week, and holders found it necessary to make further concessions on such grades as go East alive. The receipts were estimated at 4,500 head, of which about 2,500 head were credited to Texans. The receipts

for this week amount to 28,600 head against 6,418 for fast week and 72,539 for the corresponding week last year. The hog market was weak early and unevenly lower, but it brace I up a little further along in the forenoon and was firm at yesterday's closing. There was a good demand from local packers, nearly, all the houses being thoroughly equipped for business and with shippers also buying more freely the twenty odd thousand hogs on sale were closely bought up. From \$4.75@5.10 was paid for mercantile lots. Anything selling below \$4.85 was very common and it took something exceptionally good to bring more than

In sheep there was almost no demand during the early hours of the day and not much trading was done later. The few sales reported were on a basis of \$1.50@3.50 for poor to choice. Lambs were quoted unchanged at \$3@4.75. Receipts-Cattle, 1,024; calves, 3; hogs, 3,-

\$5.05. This week's receipts foot up about

47,000 head against 4,074 for last week, and

150,056 a year ago.

693; no sheep.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Cattle market dull; extra shipping, \$4@4.10; light shipping, \$3.25@3.65; best butchers, \$3.25@3.65; fair to good butchers, \$2.25@2.85. Hogs-The market was weak and 5@10c lower; choice packing and butchers, \$4.80@ 4.85; fair to good packing, \$4.75@4.80; good to extra light, \$4.70@4.80; fat shoats, 120 to 150 lbs, \$4.40@4.60.

Sheep and Lambs-The market was dull; good to extra shipping sheep, \$2@2.25; fair to good, \$1.75@2; extra shipping lambs, Kentucky, \$3.75@4; fair to good shipping lambs, KANSAS CITY, July 14.—Cattle—Receipts 2,300; shipments, 1,700. Market steady to weak. Texas steers, \$1.75@3.80; Texas cows, \$1.45@2; beef steers, \$2.50@4.75; native cows,

\$1@2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.30@3.60; bulls and mixed, \$1.50@2. Hogs-Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 600, Market 10@15c lower; bulk of sales at \$4.65@4.75; heavies, \$4.6574.80; packers, \$4.7074.80; mixed, \$4.50@4.75; lights, \$4.50@4.70; Yorkers, \$4.65@4.70; pigs, \$4.40@4.65. Sheep-Receipts, 1,000; snipments, 200. ST. LOUIS, July 14.-Cattle-Receipts,

The market was dull and prices none. nominal. Hogs-Receipts, none; shipments, none, The market was 10c lower. Good butcher grades, \$4.90; good mixed, \$4.70@4.85; pigs, \$4,80004.85. Sheep-Receipts, none; shipments, none. The market was steady. Lambs, \$3.00;

CINCINNATI, July 14.-Hogs-The mar-

ket was lower at \$4.50@5.10. Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 700, Cattle-The market was quiet at \$2.350 4.35. Receipts, 200; shipments, 100. Sheep-The market was weak at \$192.25. Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 8,400. Lambs lower at \$2004.40. EAST LIBERTY, July 14.-Cattle-The market was dull and unchanged.

Hogs-The market was dull. Philadelphias, \$5@5.10; best Yorkers, \$4.95@5; common to fair Yorkers, \$4.85@4.90; pigs, \$4.95@5. Sheep-The supply was fair and the market steady. Extra., \$3.60@3.80; fair, \$2@2.75; common, 50c@\$1.25; lambs, \$2.50@4.50.

Indianapolis Horse and Mule Market. Herses-Heavy draft, good to extra......\$65@100 Drivers, good to extra...... 80@125 Saddlers, good to extra...... 60/g/100 Streeters, good to extra..... 600 85 Matched teams, good to extra......100@200 Southern horses and mares..... 3500 60 Extra style and action bring better prices, 14 hands, 4 to 7 years old...........\$39@ 45 414 hands, extra, 4 to 7 years old 40@ 55 15 hands, extra, 4 to 7 years old...... 65@ 75 15 hands, good, 4 to 7 years old...... 50@ 60 15% hands, extra, 4 to 7 years old..... 90@100 151/2 hands, good, 4 to 7 years old..... 65/290 16 to 161/2 hands, good to extra, 4 to

THE GOLDEN FLEECE. The Most Highly Prized of All Sur-

7 years old......190@130

viving Orders of Chivalry. London Telegraph. Of all the orders of mediaeval chivalry which have survived the shock of successive revolutions on the continent of Europe since the great cataclysm of 1789 that of the Golden Fleece is perhaps the most distinguished and the most highly coveted by personages of royal birth or of illustrious patrician lineage. Students of the history of the art or science of heraldry will learn with interest and pleasure that the Order of the Toison d'Or of Spain, having been conferred on the Duke of York, his Royal Highness was on Tuesday invested, at Marlborough House, with the insignia of the order by the Prince of Wales, him-self a knight of the order, acting in the name of the Queen Regent and on behalf of the young King of Spain. The secretary of the Spanish embassy, as chancellor of the order, read the royal commission creating the Duke a Knight, and the august ceremony was also attended by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Duc d'Aumale, as Knights of the order, and by the Spanish embassador and the Earl of Kimberley, her Majesty's Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs. The Duke of York only received the badge of the order, in the shape of the figure of a sheep in embossed gold suspended from a heavy chain of gold, but at a chapter of the order or at great court functions at Madrid he would be entitled to wear the full robes, consisting of a long mantle of crimson velvet, cut in the fashion of a sacerdotal cope, richly embroidered at the borders, with emblematic devices of stars, half-moons and fleeces in gold and lined with white satin, over a doublet and hose of crimson damask. The full robes also comprise a "chaperon," or hood, with a long flowing streamer of black satin; but this headgear has in modern times been

generally dispensed with. Originally the robes of the order, which was founded in 1429 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, were of crimson cloth, lined with white lamb's wool, and this circumstance has somewhat strengthened the theory that the golden fleece was instituted by Philip the Good in grateful recognition of the immense treasures which the Duke of Burgundy had acquired from the wool of the flocks bred on his vast estates in Flanders. Be it as it may the woolen costume was changed in 1743 at a chapter held at Valenciennes for the more costly materials of velvet, taffeta, damask and

gold embroidery. Pretenders.

Detroit Tribune. Lady of the House-You are the second tramp along here this morning. I think I am being imposed upon. Pedestrian-Very likely. The country is full of men who pretend to be tramps when they are not.

Very Fervent.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour dull; receipts, 6,900 bris; shipments, 7,300 bris; sales, 200 bris. Wheat quiet and easy: spot month Little Dick—No; but grandpa in